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## New species of fungi

CHARLES HORTON PECK

### *Collybia subsulphurea*

Pileus fleshy but thin, somewhat tough, reviving under the influence of moisture, broadly convex, often becoming centrally depressed, glabrous, sulfur-yellow, sometimes tinged with pink or pale tan-color in the center, flesh hygrophanous, white when dry, odor strong, fungoid; lamellae thin, narrow, close, rounded behind, adnexed or nearly free, pale sulfur-colored or whitish; stem rather long, tough, glabrous, hollow, tapering downwards, even when moist, striate-sulcate when dry, sulfur-colored or pallid; spores elliptic,  $6\ \mu$  long,  $3\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 2.5–6 cm. broad; stem 5–12 cm. long, 2–6 mm. thick.

Cespitose. Among fallen leaves under oak trees. Stockton, Kansas. June. E. Bartholomew.

Closely allied to *C. dryophila* (Bull.) Fr., but larger, more cespitose, of a different color, with a strong odor and smaller spores.

### *Omphalia vestita*

Pileus thin, membranaceous, convex nearly plane or slightly depressed in the center, minutely pruinose or tomentose, white; lamellae few, very distant, adnate or decurrent, white or whitish; stem slender, short, solid or stuffed, pruinose-pubescent either wholly or on the basal half only, whitish or pallid, often becoming brownish with age; spores subglobose,  $4\text{--}5\ \mu$  in diameter.

Pileus 2–3 mm. broad; stem 6–10 mm. long, 0.5–1 mm. thick.

Decaying vegetable matter in damp places. Horseshoe island, Ontario, Canada. August. C. Guillet.

This is a very small white species closely related to *O. integrella* Pers. and *O. pusillissima* Peck, from both of which it is separated by the minute tomentose covering of the pileus.

### *Omphalia curvipes*

Pileus submembranous, convex, umbilicate, glabrous, moist, sometimes obscurely striate on the incurved margin, brown, grayish-brown or dark-gray, sometimes paler in the center when dry; lamellae thin, moderately close, arcuate, adnate or slightly decur-

rent, white or whitish; stem short, curved, stuffed or hollow, white or whitish, slightly thickened and distinctly whitish villose at the base; spores minute,  $4\ \mu$  long,  $2\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 4–10 mm. broad; stem 1.5–2.5 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

Decaying wood. Ontario, Canada. August. C. Guillet.

The species belongs to the section *Pyxidatae*. The curving of the stem is due to the place of growth, which is on the sides of prostrate trunks of trees. The villosity at the base of the stem is a conspicuous feature of the species.

### **Lactarius rufulus**

Pileus fleshy, firm, broadly convex becoming subinfundibuliform, brownish-red, flesh white, milk scanty, yellowish-white, taste acid; lamellae close, adnate or slightly decurrent, pinkish-yellow becoming darker with age and pruinose; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, stuffed, often tufted and showing yellowish-brown strigose hairs at the base, sometimes radicating, colored like but paler than the pileus; spores creamy-white, globose, verruculose,  $8\text{--}10\ \mu$  in diameter.

Pileus 5–10 cm. broad; stem 4–8 cm. long, 5–6 mm. thick.

Rich soil and leaf-mold under oak trees. Stanford University, California. March. Miss A. M. Patterson and S. Nohara.

This species resembles *Lactarius rufus* (Scop.) Fr. in color, but differs from it in its stouter habit, cespitose mode of growth, absence of an umbo, and yellowish-tinted spores.

### **Lactarius xanthogalactus**

Pileus fleshy, convex or nearly plane becoming infundibuliform with age, glabrous, zonate, pinkish-yellow becoming reddish-brown in drying, flesh yellowish, milk yellow, taste acid; lamellae close, adnate or decurrent, pinkish-yellow, pruinose when old and dry; stem cylindric or sometimes compressed, stuffed or hollow, mealy-pruinose or subglandular, whitish or pallid; spores globose,  $7\text{--}8\ \mu$  in diameter.

Pileus 5–6 cm. broad; stem 5–6 cm. long, 1–1.5 cm. thick.

Under live-oak trees. Stanford University, California. February. Miss A. M. Patterson.

The pinkish-yellow zonate pileus, yellow milk, and acid or peppery taste are distinguishing characters of this species.

**Entoloma modestum**

Pileus thin, campanulate or convex, glabrous, obtuse, hygrophanous, dark smoky-brown and striatulate when moist, isabelline or pale grayish-brown when dry ; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, adnate, at first pallid, then flesh-colored ; stem slender, equal, hollow, glabrous, colored like the pileus ; spores angular, uninucleate, obliquely apiculate at one end, 10–14  $\mu$  long, 8–9  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm. broad ; stem 2.5–4 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

Stow, Massachusetts. May. G. E. Morris and S. Davis.

**Eccilia cinericola**

Pileus thin, fragile, glabrous, slightly scabrous, broadly convex, becoming expanded and broadly umbilicate or centrally depressed, white tinged with yellow, becoming cream-colored with age ; lamellae thick, distant, broad, adnate or slightly decurrent, sometimes slightly sinuate, white becoming pink, dusted by the spores ; stem subcartilaginous, fragile, hollow, slightly enlarged at the top, white at first, then colored like the pileus ; spores subglobose, angular, 10–12  $\mu$  long, 8–10  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.2–2.5 cm. broad ; stem 2–2.5 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Gravelly ground among grasses, specially where coal ashes have been lying for a long time. Boston, Massachusetts. June. S. Davis.

**Naucoria tabacina bicolor** var. nov.

Scarcely differing from the typical form except in the pileus, which with the escape of moisture becomes ochroleucous or a pale creamy-white.

Stow, Massachusetts. May. G. E. Morris and S. Davis.

**Agaricus Pattersonae**

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex or nearly plane, glabrous or minutely silky, white or whitish, often mottled with brownish squamules, flesh firm, white, taste fungoid ; lamellae close, free, pink becoming blackish-brown or black with age ; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, firm, stuffed, bulbous, white or whitish, the annulus white, often rupturing and partly adhering to the margin of the pileus ; spores broadly elliptic, 8–9  $\mu$  long, 5–6  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 6–14 cm. broad ; stem 7–12 cm. long, 2–3 cm. thick.

Ground under pine and cypress trees. Stanford University, California. January. Miss A. M. Patterson.

This species is similar to *Agaricus bulbosus* McCl. in having a bulbous stem, but it differs in color (no yellowish hues being found in it), in flavor, and in the size of the spores. It is respectfully dedicated to its discoverer.

### **Psathyrella caespitosa**

Pileus thin, convex, subumbonate, striate or subsulcate on the margin, grayish-brown, flesh gray, taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, subdistant, adnate, cinereous, becoming black or blackish-brown; stem slender, hollow, mealy and white at the top, brownish below; spores black, oblong or narrowly elliptic, 15–20  $\mu$  long, 8–10  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm. broad; stem 6–7 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Cespitose; in rich soil and grassy places under sycamore trees. San José, California. February. Miss A. M. Patterson.

A species well-marked by its tufted mode of growth, there being 15 or more individuals in a tuft. In the dried state the pileus appears to be rugose-striate.

### **Hydnum Kauffmanii**

Pileus dimidiate, sessile, convex or nearly plane, soft but tough or coriaceous, strigose with rather long subappressed fascicles of fibers, uneven, subochraceous, flesh whitish, radiately fibrous; aculei subcylindric or subulate, 2–3 mm. long, sometimes adhering to each other and forming clusters as if gelatinous, acute, creamy-white, becoming darker in drying, sometimes stained with yellow, especially around the margin; spores hyaline, elliptic, 4–5  $\mu$  long, 2–3  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus about 6 cm. broad; stem about 4 cm. long.

Decaying cottonwood. Marquette, Michigan. August. C. H. Kauffman, to whom the species is respectfully dedicated. The adhering aculei constitute a prominent distinguishing character.

### **Macrophoma tiliacea**

Perithecia scattered, nestling in the bark, covered by the epidermis which is minutely punctured by the erumpent ostiola, depressed or broadly conic, pierced by a circular ostiolum, black; spores oblong, hyaline, rounded at the ends, 18–30  $\mu$  long, 8–9  $\mu$  broad.

Dead branches of basswood, *Tilia americana* L. Oberlin, Ohio. March. F. O. Grover.

**Cucurbitaria erratica**

Perithecia cespitose, subglobose, more or less hairy, black, penetrating to the inner bark and forming orbicular or oblong clusters, soon erumpent and surrounded by the ruptured epidermis; asci cylindric, about  $200\ \mu$  long,  $20\text{--}22\ \mu$  broad; spores commonly monostichous, oblong, colored, 5-7-septate, with 1-3 cells longitudinally divided, constricted in the middle,  $30\text{--}40\ \mu$  long,  $15\text{--}20\ \mu$  broad, the basal half of the spore often more narrow than the other, paraphyses absent.

Dead branches of Ohio buckeye, *Aesculus glabra* Willd. Oberlin, Ohio. March. F. O. Grover.

This species is referred provisionally to the genus *Cucurbitaria*, from which it differs in its hairy perithecia and in the absence of paraphyses. It approaches *C. Sorbi* Karst. in some of its characters.

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